

## The Exile's Prophecy.

England! thy sun is setting!  
Thy glory waxeth dim;  
Thy Genius her charge forgetting,  
Chaunteth thy dying hymn!

England! thy heart is rotten!  
Corruption ranketh here!  
Soon wilt thou be forgotten,  
But as a race that were!

Look at thy population—  
Hear ye that throttling sigh?  
See ye not gaunt Starvation,  
And the death-glance of her eye?

What though thy pampered minions,  
Thy ministers and lords,  
Death for their grave opinions  
In fair and honied words?

What though they hang around thee  
In drapery of steel?  
What though thy fleets surround thee?  
Yet thou hast never to feel!

And palied death is stalking  
Along the life-path now;  
And, in its noon-tide walking,  
Blancheth thy sad-d'ning brow!

Thy arrogance hath doomed thee  
To sure and sudden death!  
Thy vice, the pride entombed thee,  
Ere check'd thy shortening breath!

And think'st thou, haughty nation,  
Thus verging on thine end,  
To meet thine own salvation  
By grasping at thy friend?

Mark thee! thy death-spasm, England,  
Doth in that last clutch lie!  
And nations round thee, England,  
Prepare to see thee die!

England! thy sun is setting!  
Thy glory waxeth dim;  
Thy Genius, her charge forgetting,  
Chaunteth thy dying hymn!



## AGRICULTURAL.

### Hoeing or Cultivating Crops.

The chief or primary object in hoeing crops is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the produce.—To this end, various means are adopted. A point of the first consequence, is the eradication of weeds and all plants excepting those which it is wished to cultivate. The necessity of destroying weeds, arises from several causes.—Their growth interferes with, and injures the crop in various ways. They exhaust the soil, more or less, of the elements which constitute the food of cultivated plants; they especially abstract the moisture of the soil, making a constant drain upon it in this respect from the first moment of their existence. It is of great importance that weeds should be killed while they are young. If killed at this stage, the injury they occasion is comparatively trifling and the expense incurred in the operation is but little, compared with what would be required to effect the object when they are more fully grown. The brush of a hoe or the scratch of a light harrow, will effectually kill a weed at the time it appears above ground, whereas, the growth of a few weeks would give it such a hold on the soil that it would withstand a considerable force, and to eradicate it would require ten times the labor which would have effected it in the first instance. Besides, if weeds are allowed to reach a large size, their roots become more or less mingled and entwined with the roots of the cultivated plants, so that in pulling up the weeds the crop is liable to be injured. Some people seem not to be aware of the serious injury which the introduction of pernicious plants is to the soil. Some of the rich "corn lands" of the western states, have already suffered a great deterioration from this cause. The negligent and slovenly manner in which the corn is too frequently "tended," has filled the soil with every pest which will grow on it. The foul growth is in many cases suffered to increase every year, till there seems to be a battle between the weeds and corn a great strife for the mastery; and though the corn, on some of the most fertile fields, grows twelve or fifteen feet high, or more, scarcely exceeds the weeds in height or strength, and judging from the liberal border around the fields, of which the weeds seem to have gained full possession, and from their frequent appearance among the crop, the prospect seems fair for the day being ultimately carried by them.

Stirring the ground, to a certain extent, is beneficial to crops, aside from the effect of keeping down the weeds. By keeping the soil loose, the roots of plants more readily extend themselves; the soil is rendered more permeable to the sun, by which a more congenial temperature is gained for plants; it facilitates the absorption of dews, which bring down ammonia and fertilizing elements from the atmosphere, and it exposes the soil more to the action of the air, by which the decomposition and combination of the various ele-

ments of vegetable food is affected.—The action of the oxygen of the atmosphere is thought to be particularly beneficial on clays, and slaty granitic soils. The combination of the oxygen with the iron, and its action on the other mineral elements, produces a disintegration of the stony materials and leaves the soil more friable. The admission of oxygen into the soil, may likewise be useful by its entering into combination with the carbon of the soil, and thus forming carbonic acid, the food of plants.

On some soils, especially those of a tenacious nature, a hard crust frequently forms, by which heat and air are much excluded. Some simple implement, as a harrow or a cultivator, should be used with sufficient frequency to prevent the crust from forming. As the growth of plants increases, their roots are more widely extended, and it is not proper to use tools which will mutilate and destroy the roots.

It is important that plants should be duly exposed to the influence of light and air. It is only under the influence of light that they are able to digest their food. They take in carbonic acid and water, but by the action of light, they decompose the carbonic acid, giving off the oxygen, and retaining the carbon to form their tissue. This influence of light is quite surprising. If a plant is placed in a dark room, and a ray of light is admitted on one side, the ends of the branches are soon directed towards the light, and the plant seems to struggle to reach that part of the room where the light is strongest and its influence most direct. If a small tree be planted under or near a large one, or on the side of a forest, it soon begins to lean to the side nearest the light, and will continue to grow in this direction, putting out but few or no branches on the side most affected by the shade of other trees.

These facts are cited to show the necessity of giving plants sufficient room. If they are crowded too thickly together, the sun is too much excluded from the soil, and from want of a sufficient circulation of air, the plants are less healthy, being more subject to blight; and the light is prevented from coming in contact with the stems and leaves in such a manner that the sap can be properly elaborated. Where plants stand so thick that the light strikes them mostly on the tops, they are drawn into slender stalks, having but little substance.

But in cedar and pine forests, where it is sometimes desired that the trees, in order to make timber for certain purposes, may attain a great height in proportion to their circumference, a dense growth is an advantage.—*Albany Cultivator.*

### The Horse.

Have we not, many of us, much room for improvement in the treatment of this animal, which a kind Providence has bestowed for our use? After a hard day's toil, we require a wholesome meal and a comfortable repose: does not the animal that has toiled with us require as much? My old three-cornered friend was ever kind to his horses; it was a rule with him never to let a horse stand upon any other than a dirt or clay floor, and this should be level, or very nearly so. A horse when standing, if left to himself, will never stand on sloping ground. He takes a level spot—and almost every one has remarked the horses in a livery stable, that if not in the act of eating, they stand back at the halter's length, because this brings their hinder feet upon the raised part, or rather brings the animals upon a level. If our stables were as they should be, on dry ground, a very little clay or dirt twice a year, will suffice to fill up the inequalities produced by the wear of the feet, and keep the horse's feet in better condition and their joints less liable to swell than when on a plank or paved floor.

As a general truth, do we not drive our horses too fast? All horses have a natural gait, and when pushed beyond that, it wears upon them and makes them prematurely old. Nine times out of ten it would be difficult, I think, to assign any good cause for fast driving. If the surgeon is wanted to take up an artery, and which, if not done promptly, the man must die, why then, put the horse to his best, and if he is well used at other times, he will be enabled to do it so much the quicker; but these cases, and similar ones, are rare, and we lose more than a little by fast driving. All teamsters accustomed to heavy loads, are aware of the fact that, with good keeping, their horses are easily kept in good condition, for they move slowly. By fast driving we lose in the wear and breakage of the carriage—we lose in the expense of keeping poor horses in creditable condition—they are made prematurely old by the heat and cold from the violent exercise—and to the man of a good heart, who is tender of the animals given us for use and not abuse, is there not also a loss in our humane feelings?

An English paper says that, clips from the roots of apple trees, buried in rich soil with the top even to the ground and protected in winter, make excellent bearing trees.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE OHIO HARMONIST.

THE Harmonist will contain a choice selection of about 150 pages of Psalm and Hymn tunes, compiled with much care from the best authors in the United States, to which will be added a supplement of Temperance songs, designed for the use of congregations, singing schools, temperance meetings, and musical associations.

It will be arranged in three parts,—parts first and third contain the seven syllables in patent notes; the seven sounds being represented by seven different characters, to wit—do, ra, mi, fa, sol, la, si.

Part second contains the four syllables in the old patent notes.

It will also contain the rudiments of music on a plain and concise plan.

The object of the publishers in getting up this work, is to assist the public in singing the do, ra, mi system with much ease and accuracy, without being compelled to go through a long and tedious study of the round note system.

It also contains a Hindoo piece, accompanied with both the Hindoo and English languages.

The work will be executed on good paper and in a neat and substantial manner, and bound in good style, by J. A. & U. P. James of Cincinnati.

The work will be completed about the first of June next.

TERMS.—The Ohio Harmonist will be delivered to subscribers at seventy-five cents per single copy, to be paid on delivery. A reasonable discount will be made to wholesale purchasers. All orders addressed to the undersigned, at Washington, Guernsey Co., Ohio, or Des Moines, Harrison Co., Ohio, or to J. A. & U. P. James, Cincinnati, accompanied with the cash, and post paid, will be promptly attended to.

ALEXANDER AULD, JOSHUA MARTIN, Publishers. Washington, Guernsey Co., Ohio.—No. 9.

## GRAHAM FOR 1847. At the Head of the Periodicals of the World in point of Circulation and Popularity.

A NEW NOVEL BY COOPER "THE ISLETS OF THE GULF," a powerful Sea Story, in the best style of the author of "The Red Rover," "Water Witch," &c.

We have the pleasure of being able to announce to the 50,000 readers of Graham's Magazine, that we commenced the publication, in the November number of Graham's Magazine, of a new novel by James Fenimore Cooper, entitled "THE ISLETS OF THE GULF," a Sea Story, written in the very best vein of that accomplished novelist. This story which is intended to bring out the author's brilliant powers in the description of Sea Scenes and incidents, while it describes most powerfully nautical adventures and engagements, has a delightful vein of sentiment running through the entire work.

The heroine, "Rose," is one of the sweetest characters ever drawn by Mr. Cooper, and one of the "Old Salt's" has a vein of humor and home-spun philosophy equal to "Natty Bumppo" in his best days. This novel will run through 12 or 14 numbers of "Graham," and we predict for it a "run," unequalled by any thing Cooper has ever written.

Subscribers to the January volume of the Magazine will receive the entire sheets of "The Islets of the Gulf," which commences in November. It is understood that the novel will make from 10 to 15 pages EXTRA, in each number of the Magazine, so that subscribers will receive this novel in addition to the usual quantity of reading matter in Graham.

The publishers have given \$10,000 FOR THE NOVEL. And with the Premiums, \$1,000 for Prizes, Graham will undoubtedly excel all the Magazines for 1847.

ELEGANT PARIS FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER. While all the other monthly periodicals are crumbling to decay, and resorting to every expedient to save themselves from destruction, "Graham" pursues the even tenor of its way, proud to be at the head of the periodical literature of the day—with its 50,000 readers, gradually widening its influence and extending its circulation. The policy adopted in this Magazine, of giving the best both in literature and art, has established it upon the secure basis of public confidence.

We have resolved, so far as "Graham" is concerned, to give a proper direction to the popular taste, and propose in the coming volume greatly to amplify the literary department of the work—to engage none but the very best writers—to open a field for young writers of merit—and, in fine, to cultivate a National Periodical Literature, which shall command respect at home and abroad.

FOR THE NEW VOLUME. In addition to the host of able writers who have enriched our pages by their productions, we have the advantage of being able to publish some of the most brilliant articles that have ever appeared in our language.

IN OUR PRIZE STORIES, The first of which will appear in the January number, the committee, Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Hon. Robert T. Conrad, Louis A. Godey, Morton M. Michael, and Robt. Morris, are patiently engaged in reading the large mass of manuscripts submitted, and propose to give their DECISION on the 1st of December.

We design to commence in the January number, the Revolutionary Prize Story, as we have already running through the Magazine the new Novel by Cooper, above announced.

For the New Year, we have made the most liberal arrangements in regard to the work, with a determination to make

A GREAT NATIONAL MAGAZINE. Contributed to by the highest talent in the country—free from all cliques and sectional differences, and relying on the merits of its literary matter, and the excellence of its illustrations, for a still wider support.

The volume to be opened with new and beautiful type, the finest waste paper, and with a SERIES OF EMBELLISHMENTS. Unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine.

"Graham" has become the standard of taste in matters of embellishment, and has led the way in every thing really beautiful published in the Magazine. The voice of the public press, while it places it at the head of the literature of the day, also places it at the head of the art of the day.

HEAD OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. It is unanimous in the announcement, that no work ever started in the country has been so elegantly embellished, or has so rapidly increased.

OUR MEZZOTINT ENGRAVINGS. It affords us much satisfaction to be able to state that we have made arrangements with Mr. S. B. TAIN, the accomplished Mezzotint Engraver, whose plates have contributed so much to the beauty of the Magazine heretofore, by which we secure his splendid Mezzotints for this work alone.

These beautiful engravings will, therefore, form a feature of Graham's Magazine, so that we shall be able to distance any thing like competition on this ground.

OUR BEAUTIFUL FASHION PLATES. These exquisite creations of taste and skill we have engaged exclusively from the publisher of "Le Follet," and all other efforts to get them have failed. An attempt has been made to deceive the public, by re-engraving the old designs; but these duplicates are so far beneath the original Paris designs sent to "Graham," that they excite only contempt. Our arrangements are complete, and we cannot be equaled in the beauty and correctness of this department of the Magazine. These plates appear in every number.

THE LOWEST TERMS FOR 1847. THREE DOLLARS per annum in advance for a single copy, or two copies yearly for Five Dollars, invariably in advance, post paid.

FOR TEN DOLLARS, cash, free of postage five copies of Graham's Magazine, or Graham's Magazine and five copies of Neal's Saturday Gazette.

FOR TWENTY DOLLARS, cash, eleven copies of the Magazine will be forwarded, and a copy sent gratis to the Postmaster, or others forwarding the money.

Address, post paid, GEO. R. GRAHAM & CO., 129 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

## PROSPECTUS Of the Ohio Statesman.

I AGAIN enter upon the responsible and important trust of editor and proprietor of the Ohio Statesman. In this again launching into the sea of politics, I can offer no pledge but devotion to the great end and aim of a long and tried democratic principles and the party, as founded by the immortal Jefferson. To rally the sound heads and honest hearts to one great standard of republican truth, will be the object and ardor of my soul.—We are defeated at various points, only from a want of harmony and action. No one can critically examine the returns of elections for the last year, and not be convinced of this. There is nothing, then, to discourage democrats, but a thousand arguments to strengthen them to renewed life and energy.—Have I the pledge of the veteran democrats—the old and the young—of our glorious State, that they will lend a helping hand to achieve a result that will be both honorable and full of hope to patriotic freemen? I feel a confidence that I shall be sustained in this resolve, by the united energies of the Ohio State, as I feel confident that I have an eye single to the great principles of pure republicanism. Without any further apology, then, I fling my flag to the breeze, trusting to the noble democracy of our State to keep it there flying.

TERMS.—The Ohio Statesman will be published weekly by the year round (in advance) at \$2 00 Daily during the session of the Legislature, and tri-weekly the balance of the year, at \$5 00 S. MEDARY.

November 9, 1846.

"Our own Ohio, and the tillers of her soil."

PROSPECTUS OF THE Ohio Cultivator—Vol. 3—1847.

Devoted to the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic Industry.

Published at Columbus, Ohio, on the 1st and 15th of each month, by M. B. BATEMAN, Editor and Proprietor, assisted by a very large number of practical and scientific contributors—farmers, horticulturists, &c., and illustrated with numerous ENGRAVINGS.

TERMS.—One Dollar per year, for single subscriptions; or four copies when ordered together, for three dollars; all payments made in advance; all subscriptions to begin with the volume, and none received for less than a year. Letters with subscriptions may be sent by mail at the risk and expense of the editor.

The Cultivator has now become so well known to the farmers and friends of agriculture in Ohio, that nothing need be said of its character or design. Its pages will continue to diffuse intelligence of the utmost practical importance to farmers, and all who are concerned in the cultivation of the soil and the mind. It will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence respecting the crops and the markets, both in this country and in Europe, so as to aid the farmer in deciding at what time and price to dispose of his production. This information alone will be worth, to most farmers, many times the price of subscription, especially now that the prices are so much affected by foreign intelligence.

The influence of the paper, wherever it has been generally read, is admitted to have been highly salutary. It has begun to awaken a spirit of inquiry and improvement among the farmers, and to inspire them with more just and elevated conceptions of the character, duties and pleasures of their noble occupation. As evidence of this, it may be stated, that during the past year, Agricultural Societies have been organized in twenty counties of this State; and there is reason to believe that as many more will be formed during the year to come. These associations, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture, and the CULTIVATOR, as an organ for the diffusion of intelligence, cannot fail to exert such an influence on the minds and the practice of the farming community, as will in a few years place our GIANT STATE in that position which she is by Nature designed to occupy—the first State of the Union in agricultural wealth and lasting prosperity.

At a meeting of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, Oct. 25, 1846, the following resolution was offered by Col. John Johnston, of Miami, and unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the extended circulation of the OHIO CULTIVATOR is highly conducive to the agricultural interests of the State; and that this Board do hereby earnestly commend the paper to the patronage of the farmers and friends of Agriculture in Ohio."

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LITERARY MESSENGER AND REVIEW, FOR 1847. This is a Monthly Magazine devoted to every department of Literature and the Fine Arts. It is the union of Simms' "Southern and Western Monthly Magazine and Review," of South Carolina, with the

Southern Literary Messenger.

The Messenger has been established more than Twelve years,—much longer than any other Southern work ever existed,—during which it has maintained the highest rank among the American Periodicals. Under its new title it will strive to extend its fame and usefulness. Its Contributors are numerous,—embracing Professional and Amateur writers of the first distinction; so that its pages will be filled with the choicest matter, of great variety,—such as Reviews, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Novels, Tales, Travels, Essays, Poems, Critiques, and Papers on the Army, Navy and other National Subjects. Party Prejudice and Controversial Theology are excluded.

Whilst the "Messenger and Review" addresses itself to the SOUTH AND WEST, and confidently appeals to them for even a more extensive patronage to the only Literary Journal of long and high standing, in all their wide borders, it is not sectional—having always circulated widely in the North and East, and aimed at imparting a HIGH NATIONAL CHARACTER to the Periodical Literature. THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME will commence on the 1st of January, 1847; and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it eminently worthy of patronage. Among other things, it will contain a HISTORY OF VIRGINIA; and arrangements will be made for procuring a regular and early supply of Notices of New Works and other Literary Intelligence. Orders for the work can be sent in at once.

CONDITIONS OF THE MESSENGER AND REVIEW. 1. THE MESSENGER AND REVIEW is published in monthly numbers. Each number contains not less than 64 large super-royal pages, printed on good type, and in the best manner, and on paper of the most beautiful quality. 2. The "Messenger and Review" is mailed to subscribers the first day of every month in the year. Twelve numbers make a volume,—and the price of subscription is \$5 per volume, payable in advance;—nor will the work be sent to any one, unless the order for it is accompanied with the cash. 3. THE YEAR COMMENCES WITH THE JANUARY NUMBER. NO SUBSCRIPTION RECEIVED FOR LESS THAN THE YEAR. UNLESS THE INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBER CHOOSES TO PAY THE FULL PRICE OF A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, FOR A LESS PERIOD.—\$3. 3. The risk of transmitting subscriptions by mail will be assumed by the proprietor. But every subscriber thus transmitting payment, is requested (besides taking proper evidence of the fact and date of mailing) to retain a memorandum of the number and price of the subscription, and to send it to the proprietor, with the money, as soon as the first No. of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will any subscription be discontinued while anything remains due thereon, unless at the option of the editor.

B. MINOR, Editor and Proprietor. Richmond, Virginia.

## NEW AND SUCCESSFUL Treatment of Consumption.

Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Side and Chest, Shortness of Breath, Rising of Blood, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all Breast and Lung Affections.

Dr. EASTMAN'S CONCENTRATED Balsam of Wild Cherry

Used internally, and the free use of his EM-BROCATION externally over the whole region of the chest and side, have effected remarkable cures. A few cases are given.

Lucy Miser, of Putnam, Ohio, aged 17, had been under the care of a skillful physician for several months; a council of physicians pronounced her case that of hopeless consumption, and reported the melancholy tidings to the anxious parents, that nothing more could be done for her with any prospect of success. She was much reduced—unable to raise from the bed, incessant cough, raising, as was judged, a pint of matter daily, accompanied with Hectic Fever, and Night Sweats. In this condition she commenced using Eastman's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and bathing the side with his Embrocation which soon arrested the disease, and in 3 months was fully restored, and although two years since, no symptoms of her complaints have returned.

We the undersigned can bear witness to the correctness of the above statement.

J. Miser, John Balthus, Amos Leisure, M. Smith. Putnam, Ohio, July 20, '45.

Robert Carter of Springfield, was attacked with severe pain in the side, hard dry cough, and shortness of breath. These symptoms together with wasting of flesh, and strength continued—was followed with night sweats, Hectic Fever, until he was considered by himself and friends, as rapidly going with consumption. Eastman's Balsam of Wild Cherry, together with the Embrocation, perfectly restored him in a few days.

A daughter of Mahlon Davis, had been in a declining state of health, attended with pain in the side, shortness of breath, the cough increasing gradually for six years. She had been attended by skillful physicians,—had taken seven bottles of Wistar's Wild Cherry, all to no purpose. She was induced to try Eastman's Balsam of Wild Cherry and was relieved and finally restored to health.

Mr. Starkey, who gave the following statement of his case, resides in Falls township, about five miles from Zanesville. He is a respectable citizen, whose statement may be relied upon, should any doubt, they are referred to him.

Ten years ago I was attacked with pain in the side and breast, with a slight cough. These symptoms continued more or less severe up to last August, when from a cold or some other cause they were increased and became alarmingly severe.—After some weeks of severe pain in the side, and most distressing dry hard cough, I began to raise large quantities of pus or matter, which was so offensive that a person could not stay in the room during the time I had these paroxysms of coughing. Occasionally I raised considerable quantities of blood, and was wasting in strength and flesh most rapidly. I was looked upon by my family and neighbors, and considered myself fast approaching my end. My physician said I could not survive three weeks, finding his treatment had no effect to check the rapid progress of disease, and despairing of hope from this course, and hearing of some cures effected by Eastman's Concentrated Balsam of Wild Cherry, I resolved on its use.

Soon after commencing its use my expectoration, though copious, was free and easy, and I threw up some lumps as large as the end of my thumb, which looked like fungus flesh, the feator and the appearance of the matter were soon changed and gradually lessened; my cough abated and my strength and appetite began to increase. I continued its use with these results, still more rapidly improving, until I had used three bottles, at which time I was entirely cured from the pain in my side, cough and every symptom of my former disease; and I am at this time perfectly well and able again to attend to my work. I feel confident that I owe my life and present health under God to the use of Eastman's Concentrated Balsam of Wild Cherry and Embrocation, as I used no other medicine after I commenced using them, and it was the first thing that gave me any relief and seemed to check my downward course.

I do therefore with the utmost confidence, recommend it to the afflicted.

ZEBULON STARKEY. Falls township, Nov. 10, 1844.

James Hunter, of Washington, had been in a decline for five years, which he attributed to the effect of Measles. He had been under the care of a number of physicians, but still continued to decline, with a severe cough, pain in the side, and all the usual symptoms of Consumption. Altho' his case was considered hopeless, 5 bottles of Eastman's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Embrocation cured him perfectly.

John Smith, of Washington, had a shortness of breath, and weakness ensued. Unable to rest relief by the ordinary treatment he resorted to Eastman's Cherry and Embrocation by which he was cured in a short time.

Mary Ann Carlow of Winchester, had been for years afflicted with Asthma, and at times so severe that for months she was unable to lie down. Four bottles of Eastman's Balsam of Wild Cherry made a perfect cure.

Richard Lane of Springfield, aged twenty-five, was for some years troubled with a hard dry cough pain in the side. Last spring a hemorrhage of the lungs occurred, which was repeated two or three times every week with an increase of all the other symptoms denoting Consumption. By the use of bottles of Eastman's Cherry and Embrocation, the chest and sides with the Embrocation he was restored to sound health which he had been deprived of for six years.

Susannah Wiles, from an untimely cold lost her health, continued to decline, finally a pain in the side and breast with a cough ensued, continued to increase, notwithstanding she made use of the ordinary remedies for 6 months. She was cured by the use of Eastman's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Embrocation, which has finally restored her to health.

Hundreds of other cases equally striking might be given proving the remarkable efficacy of Eastman's Concentrated Balsam of Wild Cherry and the great utility of his Embrocation in all affections of the chest and lungs.

ESTMAN'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES. The following Family Medicines prepared for Specific diseases have been long in use and have proved signally successful and are with confidence recommended to the public. For a full description and testimonials, see Eastman's Medical Directory, which is for gratuitous distribution at the store of the Agents.

All the following Medicines bear the name of the proprietor, whose written signature is attached to each package as a caution against counterfeiters. Zanesville, Oct. 1846. H. EASTMAN.

WORM TEA. A pleasant remedy that may be relied upon for expelling Worms from the system. It is the cheapest, as well as the best remedy—costs twelve and a half cents.

SPECIFIC EM-BROCATION. The most useful medicine in the world—a sure remedy for Rheumatism,—all seated and local pains. Agree in the face or breast. Tooth-Ache, Weak or lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frosted feet, Chilblains, Numbness, Contracted Cords, The Dolores and all other painful affections. What renders this more valuable is the fact that it is the best known remedy for all injuries to the horse—such as strains, sprains, galls, scratches, swaney, &c.

SUGAR COATED CATHARTIC PILLS. Most persons are aware of the advantage and importance of a good Anti-Bilious Physic, as their timely use in the first symptoms of disease, will usually, by cleansing the stomach and bowels, prevent sickness, thereby saving much pain and expense as well as of life. These Pills are a good Family Medicine—a remedy in all cases of fevers, bilious attacks, and all diseases arising from foul stomach or derangement of the Liver. (See bills for full instructions.)

RHEUMATIC DROPS. Which in connection with the Embrocation is a sure remedy for Rheumatism. For sale at the Proprietors' Drug Store. Main street, Zanesville, Ohio.

And by F. KOEHLER, & HIGGELOW, nov 19 1846.



## Dr. DAVID'S HEBREW PLASTER.

READ AND RECEIVE INSTRUCTION.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Hebrew Plaster and the Persian Fill in to-day's paper, and would also state, in connection with this, that we are well acquainted with Hebrew Plaster, having made use of it at the East for a severe pain in our Side and Breast, which at one time threatened to entirely disable us from attending to our business. Two or three applications of the Plaster entirely cured us.

Logansport Telegraph. For removing all seated pains, such as Rheumatism, pain in the Back, Side, or Breast, it has no equal in the world. It is efficacious in removing Wens, Tumors, Corns, &c. We do not design to puff this medicine with old, fictitious certificates, but will simply mention a few recent cases, where it has effected cures.

Mr. Sloan, of Zanesville, after having suffered with Rheumatism for nine years, was cured by using the Hebrew Plaster.

Mr. Anderson, of Putnam, was troubled for a long time with a lame back, occasioned by overlifting, and was cured by using this Plaster.

A man (name not recollected) of Gratiot, in Pickens county, was entirely cured of Rheumatism by using this Plaster.

The following certificate from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, was furnished us a few days since:

Messrs. Comstock & Co.—During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast, as to render me unfit for the duties of the office; and hearing your *Hebrew Plaster* or *Hebrew Plaster* highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster on my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the duties of the office. My sister, residing at Steubenville, has also received much benefit from its use.

Nov. 12, 1846. J. P. WORSTELL. Logansport, Indiana, Jan. 16, 1844.

Messrs. Comstock & Co. Gents.—About two years since I received a hurt which broke two of my ribs; since which time I have been most of the time unable to do any work from a severe pain in my side and breast—I had despaired of ever being cured, having already paid enough to doctors to pay for a good farm and received no benefit. But thanks to the genius who first compounded the *Hebrew Plaster*, through its effects I am well! About six weeks since in Logansport I heard an agent of yours recommend the *Hebrew Plaster*, and was induced to buy a box, and the result was as I have stated. I would also state that I have a daughter who for two years has been unable to do any work from a pain in her side and a general prostration of strength, who also applied a plaster to her side, and at the same time made use of the *Persian Pills*. She is now nearly well and improving rapidly.

CALEB HARRISON. The box of Plaster contains sufficient to spread 6 or 8 plasters—price 50 cents. Pills 25 cents per box, containing 35 pills.

Sold wholesale and retail by Davis & Wilmer, Columbus, Ohio; and by J. R. & J. H. Morris, Woodfield; Devoport & Hager, Madison; M. P. Miller & Son, Somerset; John McGilton, Grayville; R. Mitchell, Antioch; Anshutz, Pollock & Co., Clarington; Benjamin Reed, Lewisville; William Steel, Stafford; J. Rosemont, Curdies; James W. Shankland, Lexington; John M. Round, Summerfield; John Mallory & Co., Beallsville. Dec 19, 1846.—tjy3